GREETED BY MANY REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR

AN ADDRESS TO HIM DELIVERED BY MR, HEALY-MR. BLAINE'S RINGING RESPONSE-A SHORT SPEECH FROM MR. MORTON IN REPLY TO FREQUENT CALLS-THOUSANDS CHEER THE GREAT LEADER.

As many people as could be packed in the space reviewing stand, near the Worth between the Monument, and Madison Square opposite gathered together last night to do henor to James G. Blaine. They were for the most part members of various trade and labor organizations of New-York City and its vicinity assembled to welcome the Republican statesman home.

Grand as was the display of marching columns and shouting thousands and banners glowing in the electric light as they passed the reviewing stand on Thursday night, it was nothing to compare to the demonstration of Labor's hosts last evening in honor of the leader who has made their cause his own. The rapt attention with which his words of wisdom were listened to by those in the immense throng who were near enough to catch their import, and the applause that began with a ripple at the centre and swelled into a mighty wave of enthusiasm as it was taken up by the great gathering, told that a master-hand was playing upon the chords of sympathy that put him, so to speak, in telephonic communication

with every heart. It was the recognition by earnest men, not seeking political preferment, but anxious only to do the best they could for the support of their families and to maintain the position that honest labor desires to occupy, of the fact that a statesman stood before them who had studied their wants and understood them.

GATHERING OF THE THRONG

As early as 7 o'clock the people began to gather. Captains Reilly and Allaire, with 150 policemen detailed from the various precinets, early took possession of the ground, and during the evening they had their hands full in resisting the pressure of the crowd anxious to get near the place where Mr. Blaine stood. Cappa's band played National airs while the people were coming together.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR WHO WERE THERE. Among those who took their seats on the reviewing stand, or stood after it became filled to repletion, were the following officers of the various labor organizations represented:

W. H. Clough, Alfred Ashley, James Pearce, J. H. ets, T. J. Lynch, Patrick J. Dowd, Frank Marshall, Walter Stecher, J. Burdig, H. C. Davis, Peter Winter, Walter Stecher, J. Burdig, H. C. Davis, Peter Winter, John Murphy, Samuel McCanlless, James McDermott, James E. Smith, W. F. Conneily, R. P. McCullum, Arthur Graham, Henry Schultr, E. H. Davis, Ir., John Brown, Charles Shackford, Thomas Joyce, W. Mahoney, L. G. Hare, Peter Lynch, G. Hughes, fr. E. Ballette, J.-A. Nelson, E. J. Davis, F. E. Bleyler, A. W. Krone, H. B. Qualle, C. Empsenh, P. Hayes, E. I. Complandam, William Qualle, C. Epprecht, P. Haves, F. J. Cunningham, William P. Mechan, J. Zeller, J. Reynolds, J. Tood, A. J. Fearon, P. Mechan, J. Zeiler, J. Reyneids, J. Foot, A. J. Patton, M. S. Young, Jeremiah Murphy, R. Cushing, A. S. Cadwaliader, W. B. Lundie, Thomas E. R. Dermedy, P. L. Murphy, Philip J. Darcy, Robert Nixon, R. D. Harris, John Brown, George T. Smith, George Hopkins, W. H. Mead, W. D. McCarthy, John T. McGrath, John M. Fitzer, M. M. D. Meller, M. R. Burton, Machine, H. R. Burton, Machine, Hopkins, M. S. Mead, W. D. McCarthy, John T. McGrath, John M. Fitz-terald, Michael J. Fenton, H. R. Button, Matthew Horshan, M. J. Peoie, James P. O'Flym, Leo W. Jack, Joseph P. Archibald, Peter Shaw, Patrick Dowd, Michael F. Mallon, Joseph Smith, John Morley, John Todd, D. R. Cafferty, Matthew Maguire, James B. McGarvey, Thomas Devins Matthew Magdire, James B. William Greisner, James Manning, Frank Cunningham, George Greenfield, M. E. Boutwell, John McGarvey, W. J. McLaughilu, P. Counors, George Englehart, J. Donnelly, M. O'Donnell, Philip Hahn, W. Bananworth, B. J. Brinay, M. O'Donnell, Philip Hahn, W. Bananworth, L. J. Brinay, J. Rosenthal, V. J. Taney, John E. Duan, G. G. Connell, A. Satterman, J. Reardon, John Buckley, William Moore, W. H. Mead, J. J. Kelly, Henry Indelkope, John Kernnel, James M. Magee, Morris Levy, J. Porges, P. J. Liston, John Russell, G. P. Blomgren, John Carolan, Thomas P. Morris, L. H. Jenks, Charles Chittick, William Masterson, Joseph Filhenton, H. E. Mengert, Henry Endelkofer, Joseph Pilkenton, H. F. Mengert, Henry Endelkofer, William Feros, T. F. Enright, George W. Magee, John Mengert, Henry Endelkofer Thornton, Peter Shaw, G. W. Jack, J. J. Bray.

There were also present John F. Plummer, A W. Kingman, Jeremiah P. Murphy, C. D. Sweeney, of Tefft, Weller & Co., Robert P. Porter, Oliver Sumner Teal, J. H. C. Gilbert, Walker Blaine, Captain Thomas Martin, leader of the Irish-American Apti-Free-Trade League of the Xth Assembly District; James Carey, of the XVth Assembly District; Colonel James A. Dennison, Emmons Blaine, Colonel W. F. Schaffer, Leonard Hazeltine, Edward M. Bartlett, Colonel Applecate, Colonel Glenson, Patrick Ford, Augustin E. Ford, Robert E. Ford, Austin E. Ford, Dr. P. J. O'Neil, Colonel P. H. Carson, E. Fitzwilliams, of Boston; Stephen B. Elkins, ex-United States District-Athearty sympathy with the Irish cause, both in this country and across the water: Murat Halstead, Levi M. Bates, William H. Hamilton, William Levi M. Bates, William H. Hamilton, William Leary, Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon, exJudge A. L. Morrison, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Samuel
H. Randall, Captain P. H. McNamee, president of
the Irish-American Anti-Free-Trade League; the
Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick, the colored orator; SecreRev. Dr. W. B. Derrick, the colored orator Rev. Dr. W. B. Derrick, the colored orator; Secre-League; Charles Cumming, C. von Whitzleben, Frank R. Marks, Joseph Ullman, Lawrence G. Goulding, Alexander Caldwell, James A. Finley, D. S. Orrison, of the Kansas City Blaine Club; Thomas Stanton, State Senator J. S. Fassett and Joseph H. Manley.

Patrick Ford and his brother and nephew had charge of the arrangements, and were largely instrumental in getting up the demonstration. Early in the evening ex-Judge A. L. Morrison called for three cheers for Patrick Ford, which were given with a will.

MOTTOES ON THE TRANSPARENCIES. The stand was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and on it were transparencies lighted from within, bearing such inscriptions as

We had tariff revision in '40 and '57, and soup-houses

followed. Cleveland has advanced Free Trade more than any British Minister.
Revise the tariff by its friends, and not by its enemies

Wages in Italy ten cents a day. Ne wonder they

ates. We prefer carpets on the floor rather than sand. The American standard of living satisfies us. We want no experimenting.

Protection for American homes,

Cleveland runs well in England. floreland is running like a house on fire in England. Experience has taught me that manufacturers are now necessary to our independence as to our comforts.

To be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves. - Thomas Jefferson.

THE ANXIETY TO GET NEAR MR. BLAINE. The great throng was an exceedingly orderly up at intervals and red lights were burned in playing there were frequent shouts for Blaine, and the old familiar cry, " Blaine, Blaine, James shouts for Harrison and Morton and the Republican ticket. At length ex-Assemblyman David platform and announced that the band would pose to speak until he had finished, Healy stepped to the front of the go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and serenade Mr. Blaine and that he would then be escorted to the reviewing stand where an address would be delivered to him and they would have an opportunity to listen to his words in reply. He asked that those present should await with patience the coming of Mr. Blaine. The band went to the front of the hotel and played "Home Again" and other airs. There was a great shout as Mr. Blaine appeared. Then, escorted by Levi Morton, the Republican candidate for Vice-

which Mr. Blaine and those with him took the seats provided for them, and A. E. Ford stepped to the front and said :
Fellow-Citizens: You will please come to order. have to request that you will prease come strict silence and rield your close attention while Mr. David Healy, on behalf of the workingmen of New-York, will read an ad-

sident, who was greeted with great applause,

and by Patrick Ford, Austin E. Ford and Thomas

C. Platt, Mr. Blaine went to the platform. His

appearance there was the signal for a loud and

long continued outburst of enthusiasm during

dress to that grandest of living Americans, James G.

MR. HEALY'S ADDRESS. Mr. Healy greeted Mr. Blaine, manuscript in hand, and said that he would read the address of hand, and said that he would read the address of the labor organizations. When Mr. Blaine arose to listen it was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm which was repeated in double volume when Mr. Healy at the close of his open-ing sentence of welcome extended his right hand which Mr. Blaine cordially received. During Mr. Healy's speech Mr. Blaine stood in the attitude of an intent listener, occasionally nodding ap-proval at points in the address which manifestly reflected his sentiments on the tariff and labor questions. Mr. Healy said: James G. Blaine, our first and best-loved fellow-clilgen,

James G. Blaine, our first and best-loved fellow-citizen, on behalf of the working people of America this meeting, which is perhaps the largest gathering of officials and representatives of the various trades and industries that ever-convened in this country, bids you welcome home.

The affectionate regards of your fellow-countryments followed you to the other hemisphere; they were with you throughout your journeying; they greet you upon your return with a depth of feeling reserved for you alone, wnose name by commen consent among the friends and memics of our country is recognized as the synonym of

ntense American nationality. In an especial manner are the wace-workers and profucers of America prompted to ask for precedence in we fucers of America prompted to ask for precedence in wel-reming you thus upon your landing and to take counsel with you upon the pressing issues of the hour affecting the immediate interests of their homes and families. We feel assured that you have not been a distincted obfeel assured that you have not been a distinction of server of the social conditions prevailing in other lands, and knowing your long experience in the science of practical covernment we attach a corresponding value to your judgment, formed from personal observation, as to your judgment, formed from personal observation, as to whether we would be doing our duty to our families or to our country by veting to make our industrial markets a world's commen, and trusting to the possibility of our competing with those foreign nations in the markets for which it is now proposed to surrender our own.

We have observed with pride that in accepting the outresies extended to you by foreign governments and statesmen you have not committed the error failen into by some, of confounding the splender of a court with the

by some, of confounding the spiendor of a court with the happiness of the people; and we therefore seek your adwith an implicit confidence that your judgment has not been warped by fereign influences, but, on the contrary, has been nurtured and developed to conviction by

extended investigation and unswerving patriotism.

We have been the witnesses in your absence of the cordial impulse of the people manifesting itself in an irre-sistible enthusiasm, which turned to you with unex-ampled loyaity, heedless of remonstrance and refusal, insisting upon your acceptance of the highest honors in their gift, and the exalted sense of duty manifested by you under those trying conditions still further emphasize our conviction that the counsel which you shall give we be untainted by selfishness and free from sophistry as represent the best interests of the Republic and the

fore of American labor.

We have not been indifferent to the animus manifested against you as the embediment of American patriotism by against you as the embodiment of American particism of the press of England, the historic enemy of this nation, and the unanimity with which they are endeavoring to assist the advocates of free trade in this country, as they did during the Civil War, to defeat the American system of protection and the patriotism which you represent.

And our conscience assures us that should your advice be
accepted by this country, as we believe it will be, the
enemies of our free institutions, in Fort Sumter or St.

James's, shall not have it to say again that they humbled

the flag of this supreme and inviolable Union.

This day the nation stands in mourning at the bier of the heroic General Sheridan, and in the universal sorrow over the country's loss we are doubly reminded of the awful sacrifices made by the present generation that labor might be free and prosperous, and we desire above all things, that no act of ours shall tend to undo or hinder rious results of that mighty struggle

Among those who are here to extend to you this heart-felt welcome and to seek your advice are many who are recognized by the wage-workers as among the founders of industrial movement in Am influence they have exerted to have been giving a conservative, practical, and patriotic direction the agitation, insisting upon the recognition of Labor's henorable ambition to take its rightful place in the in dustrial, political and social economy of the nation, but holding steadfast to the established principles of government and opposing unafterably every tendency toward un-lawful, violent and revolutionary methods. In the name of this constitutional and patriotic agitation, this gathering of representatives of Labor's army bids you again more cordial welcome to your native land, upon which you have shed distinguished honor by your genius and patriotic statesmanship in the councils of the nation and your gnified demeanor abroad.

We find those who are seeking the overthrow of our

Protective system repeating to the working people the charge that "Protection does not protect," and they point to our great industrial centres, where many are found to our great industrial centres, where many are found in poverty and out of employment. When we see the embiration of the whole world drifting steadily to this country in its search for better conditions, and so large a proportion unacquainted with our linguage or insticutions, we see at once the injustice of charging their wretchedness to American laws or expecting that any system of protective legislation could transform at once the unlettered alien into an independent and prosperou

Rev. Dr. W. B. Derriek, the National Republican tary Humphrey, of the National Republican urally to favor the policy of protection, under which our tary Humphrey. Charles Cumming, C. von Whitzleben, industries have developed with unexampled rapidity durantees. industries have developed with unexampled rapialty dus-ing the past quarter of a century. There has not been during that period an openly avowed determination by any political party to overthrow the protective system until the present Administration threw down the gauntlet and the present Administration threw down the guarante shat forced the issue by the most arbitrary party discipline. The question is thus urged upon thousands of workingmen whether this issue is of such vital importance to the interests of the country as to make it their duty to sever the bonds of party allegiance rather than support a policy which their conscience teils them would work injury to the country as it has done in Ireland and India, where England had the power to enforce the policy which she seeks by diplomatic arts to establish here in order that her facmay be kept busy, her labor employed, and her coffers filled, producing articles for the American market whose production now gives employment to our fellow workmen here. The wage-workers of this country seek no advantage at the sacrifice of the Nation's prosperity. The foreign nations or the beneficiaries of cheap labor at home It was almost impossible during the reading of

the address, although delivered with skill and effect, to maintain the attention of the vast as-

effect, to maintain the attention of the vasc assemblage.

The people had come to hear Mr. Blaine, and
they didn't care particularly about hearing any
one clse. It was with the utmost difficulty that
the police kept order, for the constant crowding
toward the stand on the part of such a mass of
people pushed the audience forward, in spite of
official vigilance. That part of the crowd beyead the speaker's distinct utterances grew more
and more impatient, and the ery of "Blaine!
Blaine: James G. Blaine!" never ceased. Although
it did not render Mr. Healy inaudible, it seriously
interfered with the effect of his address, and
reveral times Mr. Blaine put up his hand deprecatingly, as though besecching his friends to be catingly, as though beseeching his frepatient and hear Mr. Healy through.

MR. BLAINE'S REPLY. The band played "Hail Columbia" after the address was finished, and when Mr. Blaine faced one, and but for the anxiety of all to get near his audience a mighty cheer burst forth, which to Mr. Blaine it would have been as immovable was taken up and reached to the furthest edges of the crowd. Before he had uttered a word proportions that motion was next to impossible.

The scene was a lively one. Rockets were sent in front of him that he might the better see and be seen, showing as he did so the Republican front of the platform. While the band was flag-button on the left lapel of his dark coat. "Three cheers for Blaine" were given—such cheers only as can come from thousands of loyal throats, G. Blaine," was frequently repeated. There were and the appliance continued with scemingly increasing volume, until Mr. Blaine, with a wave of his hand, asked his auditors to desist. From the moment when he gave evidence of his purmost perfect decorum was observed, only broken by the spontaneous demonstrations which the words he uttered called forth. This is what

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It would be censurable egotism in me to take this magnificent demonstration as personal altogether to myself. It rather signifies the great popular interest in the question upon which I am supposed at least have a consistent record and an earnest zeal. (Cheers, and a voice, "Always.") And you have before you a contest in which that great issue is to be settled by the American people for perhaps

an indefinite period in one way or the other. The year 1887 was prosperous, and the President at its close proposed a radical change in the industrial system which had produced that prosperity, and since that day there has been reversal and confusion in the commerce and manufactures of the United States (cries of "That's true!" and cheers) and the question before the American people is, whether he and his Administration shall be sustained in that movement. (Cries of " No!")

Against him the Republicans, having the best given. cause, have nominated the best of tickets, (Cheers.) They have given to you for President a man of civil experience, a man of heroic record in the war, (cheers), a man of great purity of character, a man of great firmness, who can give this country an Administration worthy of its best

days. (Cheers.) And you have associated with him a man, whom to New-Yorkers I need not further describe than to say that his name is L. P. Morton. (Cheers.) A man of the most generous character, the most intelligent comprehension of affairs, of the widest and most statesman-like view of all the questions pending before the American people. (Cheers.)

Against this you have two gentlemen of whom I would not speak in terms other than those of entire personal respect. I would say nothing of the Presdent other than that. For the candidate for Vice-President I would say that in him I have a friend of many years' standing, and I am a personal admirer of Judge Thurman. But I beg you to observe that at a critical period in this country, the Vice-President, George M. Dallas, on a casting vote in a tied Senate, destroyed the protective

tariff of 1842. When the Senate of the United States convener on the 4th day of March next, it will have thirtytwo Senators from the Solid South and it will have six Democratic Senators from the North, unless we change some of them in the meantime. (A voice:

"We will.") With six Democratic Senators from the North, Mr. Thurman will be in the position to re-enact the role of George M. Dallas, more than forty years ago. Therefore, however amiable a man he may be and however able he may be, the more amiable and the more able he is, the worse will be his influence before the American people

(Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I know that it has been said that in discussing the question of a protective tariff, we are always pointing out what England is doing. Well, I have lately been in England for some months, and I found in English public opinion a very great difference upon almost all questions under the sun. They are about divided in two on what you call the Irish question. They are divided as to the toreign policy of Gladstone or Salisbury. They are divided even upon the continuance of the House of Lords. (Laughter.) And they are not absolutely unanimous in support of a monarchy. (Laughter and applause.) But there is no question from Land's End to John O'Groat's, from the Irish Channel to the English-in every paper from one end of the Kingdom to the other there is unanimous accord on the part of Tories and Whigs, of Liberals, Conservatives and of Radicals-that the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, embodies in his person the exact form of revenue and free trade for the United States which they like. (Applause.)

Now, I have no objection to their right of opinion. If I had it would not amount to anything. Nor do I intend to speak with disrespect of the English, for I have received at their hands very graceful and very grateful hospitalities, which I would be a churl no: to acknowledge before an American audience. (Cries of "Good.") But that does not change the essential condition that the American people find their interest in one policy, and that the English people want to change that policy so as to better conform to their interest. And that, gentlemen, is the prime question before you in the next November election.

I am glad that this meeting is called in the name of the laboring men, because this question from first to last, from beginning to end, from skin to core, and from core oack to skin again, is a question of labor. (A voice: "Amen!" and cheers.) If you will agree to live in as poor houses and eat operatives in England receive, we can produce just as cheap goods as a Democratic Administration wants to see. (Laughter and cheers.) But if you prefer, with the pride and the freedom and the great aspirations of an American citizen, to better your condition, to better the condition of your children and of your children's children after you. you want the industrial system of protected interests that prevails in this country now to be main-

tained. (Loud cheers.) Why, gentlemen, the wage-workers of Great Britain and Ireland, of England, Scotland and Ireland—as I said to-day to some Massachusetts gentlemen who did me the honor to call-the entire savings to-day that these wage-workers can bert E. Ford, Austin E. Ford, Dr. P. J. O'Neil, onel P. H. Carson, E. Fitzwilliams, of Boston; onel P. H. Carson, E. Fitzwilliams, of Boston; onel P. H. Carson, E. Fitzwilliams, of Boston; one B. Elkins, ex-United States District-Atophen B. Elkins B. Elkin workers of that small State (cheers); and if you will turn this Government to-day, if you will turn the Administration of these States to-day, into free-trade channels, you can exhaust these saycountry into competition with the laboring men of Mrs. Great Britain, and in the course of five or ten years | Miss

Now, I will not in this campaign stop to argue
As Childwell
A Childwell
A Maneron, M.
Ger Campbell this question on any other basis. I have no personalities to indulge in. I have no sores to heal. (Loud and prolonged cheering, waving of bats, handkerchiefs and canes, cries of "God bless you," and a call for "Three cheers for James G. Blaine," which were given with tremendous enthusiasm.

I would rather have your cordial, heartfelt and magnificent welcome than any office you can bestow upon me. (Cheers.) But in this canvass, in which I shall take greater or less part, I shall hold this question from the beginning to the end as a question that interests every man, woman and child in this country that depends upon daily labor for daily bread. (Cheers.)

There is no need of making any law to protect map that the properties of the prope

elevate the condition of the laboring men and there are laws that can degrade them, and the Republiean porty, which has stood for twenty-five years. will stand. I believe, with the blessing of God and the will of the American people, for twenty-five years more, upholding and maintaining that that Government which takes care of the bone and sinew and working muscle of the land is at the same time taking care of the men that create the wealth of the country and are entitled to the patronage and protection of the Government.

"I have seen the other side. I have devoted semething of the last fourteen months to seeing the condition of labor and laboring men in the other hemisphere, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that in no country of Europe, or no part of Europe, or a part of any country, is the condition of labor comparable to that which prevails in the United States, (Applause.) Are you willing to give up your position? Cries of can maintain it by a strong pull, and long pull, and a pull altogether, for Harrison and Morton. (Prolonged applause and enthusiastic cheers for

Many of Mr. Blaine's pointed sentences, deliv-Many of Mr. Blaine's pointed sentences, delivered with the force of eloquence which has made him celebrated the world over, sent a quiver through his great audience which the most cynical of spectators could not fail to be impressed with. Among his sledge-hammer arguments which were instantly eaught by his hearers was his reference, after his allusion to the character and services of Levi P. Morton, to the part played by a former Democratic Vice-President, George M. Dallas, at the critical moment of the passage by the Senate of the Tariff bill of 1846, which brought such a period of disaster to the country.

popularity in England was keenly responded to, but when, speaking for himself, he said that he "had no sores to heal," the enthusiasm leaped all bounds, and "three cheers for Blaine" were again great Blaine parade, issued general order No. 3 yes-

were "twenty-five years more" of Republican as-condancy was also greeted with delight which can only be imagined. only be imagined.

"What a wonderful man!" exclaimed a tail listener near the stand, when the cheering which greeted Mr. Blaine's closing sentence died away, and scores within hearing clapped their hands in joyous appreciation of the sentiment. Then there was a great call for "Morton," "Morton," which came from thousands of throats. Mr. Morton with evident reluctance mounted a chair and said.

Fellow-Citizens: You will not, I am supe, expect

Fellow-Citizens: You will not, I am sure, expeca speech from me to-night. I have come down from my country home to join you in extending a warm welcome and cordial congratulations upon the return of our Gladstone of America (cheers), who has in the past, as he will in the future, as you have had evidence to-night, render yeoman's service to the Republican cause. (Loud cheers.) I thank you for your kindly greeting and bid you good night. Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The band sought to interest the people with patriotic music, but when they saw Mr. Blaine and Mr. Morton with their escorts leaving the stage for the Fifth Avenue Hotel there was a great rush to follow them. For a time the street in front of the hotel was completely blocked so that the curs and other vehicles could not move. The distinguished leaders were taken to the Twenty-fourth-si, entrance of the hetel, and soon trached their rooms, but the great crowd continued good-naturedly to surge about the hotel, singing their favorite battle-cries of "No. no. no. Free Trade!" "Blaine—, Blaine, James G. Elaine!" "Tippecance and Morton, too!", until long after the man whose image is so deeply set in the hearts of the Kepublican masses had disappeared from sight. and Mr. Morton with their escorts leaving the

ENROLLING A MEXICAN RECRUIT

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY LOOKING FOR BLAINE, BUT NOT WEARY OF WAITING.

the rarest wines in the Deimonico cellur, after the grand paralle on Thursday night, when the guests of Colonel W. F. Shaffer, of the Union League Club, assembled there as "Knights of the Round Table" to do honer to party principles, fortify the lance man, and telectric to home art bound state man-tourist, James (Clubs of San Francisco, representing thousands of young telectric to the homeward bound state man-tourist, James (Clubs of San Francisco, representing thousands of young telectric to the companion of t There was a feast of reason, and a flow of-well, of felicitate 14. homeward-bound state man-tourist, James
G. Blaine. Telegrams were continually arriving addressed to Colonel shaffer and General Barnim.
Chief of staff, which contained only the letters "N. 8.
Y." (Not sighted yet.) Until yesterlay no one held the key to this combination, but to day the abbreviation is "official" on Wall Street and in the corridors of the uptown hotels as N. G. and O. K. Colonel George Carmona, of Maxico, on his way from Parts, delayed his journey for a few days to witness the great demonstration in honor of Biaine. Colonel Carmona, an officer, who, though young in apparance, is a scarred veteran, whose wounds testify to his personal valor and veteran, whose wounds testify to his personal valor and M. F. BOYLE, has seen arduous service in the defence of his country, was during the evening the recipient of an elaborate Harrison emblem at the hands of General Barnum. Baving earlier in the day worn the badge of an aid to

Grand Marshal Jackson. during the course of his remarks, Colonel Carmona referred to the rapid progress and prosperity of the French and Mexican Republics, and to the many French and Mexican Republics, and to the many and important commercial interests this great Republic has in common with them, and expressed the hope that the relations of the "Trinity of Republics" would always remain of a friendly character. General rande E. Sickles, who, what a party of ladies, was enjoying a good supper, the patriode sentiments and saffles from the lips of the "Kinglats of the Kound Tables," complimented Generals Jackson and Ramain on their success in organizing such an effectual demonstration in August, temarking that it would put his friends, the Democrats, on their mettle, and they would spare no efforts to cellpse such a brilliant display.

ay.

In reply to a question by General Sickles as to what
until be the effect of such a paralle in France or
exico, Colonel Carmona replied that "If the outs
und arrange such a demonstration in either France
Mexico there would be no used to wait for the for-

as poor food and receive as low wages as the MR. BLAINE'S COMPANIONS ON THE SHIP. The following is the full list of saloon passeng that arrived on the City of New-York; J K Aitken James Anderson The Rev. Br Shartes E Evans olm Fitzpatrick acs T Nurrell shorn Rev J O'Reilly E J Mrs J H G DN Reach h Page A Philip Pilstory O Ver Planck er Lioyd C Sris-V Pope Potter intellinson Hely-Capt J Rowe Great Britain, and in the course of five or ten years
you can make them as poor on one side as on the other.

Now, I will not in this campaign stop to argue

Miss Anno ignorm

Miss Anno ignorm Dr Thes L Shearer. Geo Canadell C. Howland The Rev P Shenkel Mrs. (Souphell A. J. Cassit and Dr. Raisel Jgarzabel C. J. Smoomaker WA Chapman A Laboratory Berry Smith My Stownsker A Laboratory My A Chapman A Laboratory My A Chapman Hearty S Clark Hearty S Clark Frenck Chine Laboratory My Kennely Laboratory

as Dodge

Don- William

R Dos Pasos | J McD Marker | Chr rs Dos Pasos | Capta B D Markon, Mr

THE CHICAGO MEN VISIT GRANT'S TOMB.

A joilier or mere enthusiastic crew than the Chicago Blaine Club has not come hither to welcome the Na-

tion's favorite. Despite the want of sleep and rest

BOSTON PREPARING TO WELCOME MR. BLAINE.

r N C Stiles E The Rev N Summer, bell, D D Edward Sutton Mrs E Sutton

Mrs Tenner
A J Theaddell
Themes Knomas
Mrs Thomas and
Infant
Master O Thomas
Four Thompson
K O Thompson
Capt Wil Thompson
Miss Etnet Thompson

E C Townsend Dr W W Van Baur

Citteinson

Lieut H T Smith Mr Master Dos Pasos
Dr. Norton Urgnay
Downs
Peier F Dovic
Mrs Manton
Aw W Miller
Mrs Dredge
Mrs Manton
Aw W Miller
Lewart Milner
Lewart Milner
Loud A Morsan
Jan Geo Exect
D R Yatman

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" Now, gentlemen, you represent a critical State: you represent the State of New-York. Your votes are to tell on that one issue. Your votes can be decisive on that issue. Don't be diverted from that one question by side issues. Don't be misled by petty squabbles on this or that small is-Don't be deceived by personal questions or abuse on the one hand or the other; but give your votes as independent laboring men. - Give them for the interests of your own homes and your own firesides, and thereby for the great interests of the great Republic. (Loud applause,) I never, Mr. Chairman; I never thought of that Republic as I do to-night. (Applause.)

No,") or will you maintain it? (" We will!") You

Levi P. Morton, to the part played by a former Democratic Vice-President, George M. Dallas, at the critical moment of the passage by the Senate of the Tariff bill of 1846, which brought such a period of disaster to the country.

Mr. Blaine's allusion to Mr. Cleveland's great popularity in England, was keenly responded to

the thorough sympathy felt for the great who were his aids and contributed to make the demonstration a success. He makes special mention of stration a success. He makes special mention of stration a success, and highly praises the arms of the speakers were the Rey. Myers, who is at the head of the Women's Training School for Nurses in Chicago. General Barnum's services, and highly praises the arrangements made and carried out by the police.

THE PHILADELPHIA PARADERS PLEASED. Philadelphia, Aug. 10 (Special).—The Republican Invincibles reached their headquarters in this city from New-York shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. Ex-Mayor William B. Smith is highly elated over the cordial reception extended in New-York, and speaks of the enthusiasm of the people over the parade as something very gratifying. It is possible that the invincibles will go to New-York some time in Octo-ber to participate in a campaign demonstration.

MANY TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS. WORDS OF WELCOME AND CONGRATULATION FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Blaine received yesterday many hundred letters and telegrams of congratulation, from friends all over the country. Among others were the following: Detroit, Mich., Aug. 8.

Hon, James G. Blaine. Resolved. By the Republicans of Michigan, in convention assembled, that we send greetings and welcome to the Hon. James G. Blaine upon his safe arrival home. WATKINS, Chairman, C. W. WATKINS, Chairm B. F. GRAVES, Secretary.

No. 195 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 9. To the Hon, James G. Blaine. Caed mille fulltha to the worthy guardian of America industries and protection, protection, protection.
P. H. COSGROVE,

Pres. Irish-Am. Anti-Cleveland of Kings County. Washington, Penn., Aug. 10.

To the Hon, James G. Blaine. To the Hon. James G. Blaice.

Honored Sir: The Young Men's Republican League, of
Washington, Penn., send their hearty and cordial congratulations to yourself and family on your safe arrival
hore.

CHARLES E. WOLF, President. W. OLIVER, Secretary

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 10.

To the Hon. James G. Blatne. The Irish-American Republican Club of Douglas County Neh., send congratulations on your safe return, and ex-tend to you a hearty Caed mille falltha.

-- J. M. RYAN, Committee E. J. SMITH.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 10. To the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The white Harrison and Morton Club of this city, 200 strong, extends a hearty and sincere welcome to you—the greatest of all Americans.

E. FROST, Praident, H. C. BAKER, Secretary

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 9.

To the Hon. James G. Blaine. Jefferson County Reputilican Convention, now in session at Watertown, sends its hearty congratulations to you as the first Republican of the land on your safe return. R. H. HUNTINGTON, Chairman,

C. A. HUNTINGTON, Secretaries.

MURDER OF A COLORED GIRL ON BONG ISLAND. A shocking murder was discovered yesterday, of which the victim was Maria Jones, an eighteen-year old colored girl who lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Hall, at Rocky Hill, a small settlement just on the outskirts of Flushing. The murdered girl was found lying upon a bed in a small room on the upper floor of the little two-story house in which she lived. There were three gashes upon the head and the iose was broken. Beside the body lay a hatcher with a straight helve. Word was at once sent to Captain Hance and the constables in neighboring owns. Coroner Cartier was also notified and hurred to the scene of the tragedy. It had been learned that a white woman who said she came from Winfield and who was about fifty years of age had applied at several of the houses in the vicinity on the previous night for lodging. She was finally taken in by the ones girls In the morning she had disappeared. Constable Benjamin Carpenter met upon the Black tump road a woman who tallied with her description. ne gave her name as Emma Georgina Fletcher. cas dressed in poor clothing and when she believed hat Carpenter was not looking she tore off a port on of the lower part of her dress and threw it by the oadside. The Constable picked it up and found that

was stained with what appeared to be blood. Mrs. Fletcher was taken before Coroner Cartier. she sad that on Thursday morning she went to the couse of Maria Jones and asked permission to remain there until she washed her clothes. Maria assented. Mrs. Fletcher, according to her statement, prepared he reached the house again everything was in darkness and while groping for a lamp her hand came in does and while groping for a lamp her hand came in contact with a foot which was deathly cold. She lit several matches and by their light saw Maria Jones lying upon the bed, dead and covered with blood. The axe was upon the floor. The lower part of the house is occupied by Peter Cluens, a colored man thirty-two years of age. He says he heard no disturbance during the night and knew nothing of the crime until the morning.

RESPONSIBLE FOR MRS. LEVY'S DEATH,

THE CORONER'S JURY BLAMES THE CAR COM-PANY DIRECTORS AS WELL AS THE DRIVER.

The lury in the Levy inquest found the following " We find that the deceased, Mrs. verdict yesterday: sophia Levy, came to her death by being knocked down by a horse attached to car No. 6 of the Twentythird Street Railway Company, and being run over by said car which was driven by one James Duffy. We further find that the driver's attention was diverted by some of the numerous and complicated duties which are required of him according to the rules of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, of which he is employed. We find that Mrs. Sophia Levy's death is directly attributable to the dangerous system of running bobtail cars without a conductor, and that the system is specially pernicious in a large city like urs and in thoroughfares such as Twenty-third-st.

"We condemn this system, and recommend to the egislature of the State of New-York that it be abolished at the next session, compelling all horse-car companies in this city to provide each and every car with two of its employes, a conductor and a driver. And we respectfully urge the Governor to call the attention of the Legislature to this matter in his annual message. We further find that the Board of Direcors of the Twenty third Street Rallway Company are responsible for the death of said Sophia Levy. The jury had returned with another verdict. The Coronet, however, could not accept this verdict, as a writ had just been served on him, issued by Judge Pratterson, prohibiting him from accepting a verdict that would incriminate Servicery McLean. The jury neimon ledged that they had found Mr. McLean culpable, so Coroner Levy ordered them to retire and render a second verdict. This writ was served on the ground that the counsel for the corporation had not been shed at the next session, compelling all horse-car which they have encountered since their arrival in allowed this city, they yesterday visited the tomb of General Messens

ble, so Coroner Levy ordered them to be a made as accord verifiet. This writ was served on the ground that the counsel for the corporation had not been allowed to examine witnesses.

They have moved heaven and earth, said Coroner Messener to a reporter at the close of the inquest, to defeat the ends of justice. I could have ignored the writ and accepted the first verifiet of manisaghter but I expected that if the verifiet of manisaghter against Matelean was rendered his counsel would find Grant at Riverside Park. The steamer chartered for the purpose was the Lewis S. Pulver, Captain Dick, a the purpose was the Lewis S. Pulver, Captain Dick, a the burner of the connection with the visit of the Chicago men. The steamer seems of the chicago men. vessel which has already done good service in connection with the visit of the Chicago men. The steamer test in the Visit of the Chicago men. The steamer test is a vessel which has already done good service in connection with the visit of the Chicago men. The steamer test is a vessel of delaying action, which would oblige afternoon, and among the company, which included a number of guests, were Senator Matthews, Illinois:

1 shall have them all under heavy ball. C. P. Beardsley, member of the Chicago Chamber of

Commerce; Captain J. L. Gould, Cheago; Commissioner S. W. King, Colonel Myme, A. B. Stevens, Stoner S. W. King, Colonel Myme, A. B. Stevens, Stalishory, Who lives on the ourshirts of Ealtimore; Dr. C. B. Whitman, H. C. Teed, W. H. Halbert, Dr. Charles S. Taft and Arthur Studness, Amelia Saulsbury and Miss Jennie Brown, who were walking in the yard. Their screams attracted the attention of a fourteen-year-old brother of Miss Saulshattan Pier, One-hundred and forty-fifth-st, and the party, numbering about fifty, marched up the hill and visited the tomb of General Grant. On the return journey a shady spot beneath the trees was selected and several patriotic speeches were delivered. brute at once turned on the boy and before help could reach him he was bitten in twenty-two differ ent places. His arms and legs were terribly mangled and his wounds may prove fatal. Both young Boston, Aug. 10 (Special).—The Regulation State Committee has at last come to something like certainty regarding its proposed reception to Mr. Blaine women were badly bitten on the arms and Miss Brown

on his passage through hoston. It was said at Re-publican headquarters here to-night that Mr. Blains will occupy a special car on the journey, and will "THE KING'S DAUGHTERS" AT OCEAN GROVE. Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 10 (Special).-The King's make stops for brief receptions at Springfield, Wor prester and South Framingham. Upon arrival at the Daughters held an all-day meeting at Ocean Grove today, representatives from all sections of the United States being in attendance. Miss H. S. Thompson, of Kneeland-st. station in this city he will be escorted St. Louis, made the opening address, directing her re-marks especially to unmarried women. The reason to the Hotel Vendome. The state apartments, where the reception will take place, will be fittingly decothat women remained unmarried was not always because they were not attractive, but because this was the will of God. This afternoon Mrs. Ellis, of Ocean Grove, presided, and Miss M. E. Thompson, of St. Louis, gave an account of "the little harpers," work of the children in St. Louis. Mrs. Rush, of Philadelphia, made an address on the object and aim of the King's Daughters. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes

TWO DAYS OF REST FOR HARRISON.

A RESPITE FROM CROWDED RECEPTIONS.

GREETING FROM THOMAS E. ELLSWORTH, AGE NINETY-TWO-A LETTER FOR LUCK FROM VIR-GINIA.

JET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Indianapolis, Aug. 10.-General Harrison is resting this week. There have been no large delegations for two days, and as many more will probably pass before the pilgrimages begin again. The General's mail, of urse, continues large and interesting. All matters relating to the campaign and its management are referred to the various campaign committees, but letters of personal bearing are answered by the General or his private secretary. A feature of the campaign has been from the first the organization of the Tippecanos veterans. Evidences of extraordinary activity among the old soldiers come to hand from every side. A list of 1,400 names of members of Tippecanoe clubs in Iowa has been sent to General Harrison. In Ohio more than 4,000 of these veterans are already in organizations, names and post offices at command. Among the many interesting letters from Ohio bearing on this subject, the General has received the following from West Richfield, Ohio: I was deeply interested in reading the account of the

letter received by you from Israel Coe, a man with whom I was associated eighty years ago. I am ninety-two years old, and if my life is spared until November, you will be the seventeenth President for whom I have yound your grandfather, of course, being one of the number. As my age will not permit my making a pilgrimage to your ho please accept my kindly greetings.
THOMAS E. ELLSWORTH.

Republicans from the day of Harrison's nomination ave suggested that the General's Southern ancestry would be an element of strength to his candidacy and would have a favorable effect upon the relations of the North and South. A large quantity of mail has borne testimony to this. Many letters from Democrats testifying to their frendship have been received. The following is a sample of the entertaining communications received from the Old Dominion: Welborne Postoffice, Virginia.

To General Benjamin Harrison:

I found the enclosed come some time ago, and on cleaning it found it to be a campaign medal of 1810. As I don't see how it is to bring me any luck, unless you in-tend to give me a good postoffice in case you are elected. and as I am an old Reb. and a Democrat at that, I don's see where I can come in. Well, I am glad to think that if you are elected we will have an old Virginia-bred man at the belm (for I believe in a breed of men as well as of horses) who will be President of the whole people, if you dot help to white your old grandmether State. So I en-close to you the medal, hepling it may bring you good luck in some way.

Little "Ben," the grandson of the Republican nom-

ince for President, sees in the campaign one glorious continuous Fourth of July. He has mastered the tune " Marching Through Georgia," and to its inspiring strains he executes many a daring movement to the utter destruction of his imaginary bodies of horse, foot and dragoons, not to speak of chairs, hobby horses and other things material. The war over, the little fellow is a ready peace-maker. He is a great hand-shaker, and if he is around when the grandsire re-ceives a delegation of visitors, he puts up a fist in

EX-SENATOR MILLER TO FARMERS HOW PROTECTION HAS BROUGHT A MARKET TO THE FARM.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 10 (Special).-Senator Miller changed his plans and did not make any speech here to-night. In the course of his address at Angelica last night, he said: "The President argues in his free-trade message that

the farmers are injured by the tariff system. If it is an injury, then away with it, for agriculture is the foundation of our prosperity. The President tells you that the duty on foreign goods is added to the price of the domestic on the foreign articles and therefore it is a robbery of the consumer. How much of your products do you think are consumed here at home? Over 92 per cent. When we had no protective tariff we had no such home market. Now we send to Europe a paltry 6 or 8 per cent of our products. We raise in this country 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter yearly, and of that only a paltry 38,000,000 pounds go to Europe. The home market has consumed it all. Compare the price of butter now and in 1860, before the protective tariff system was adopted. Butter was sold for only 12 cents a pound. Now you get 20 and 25 cents a pound. Then the Democrats say that the price of agricultural implements would be lower. Why, we make agricultural implements so low in price now that we are seiling them in England and all over Europe. You get 100 per cent more for your farm products than con did in 1860 and the prices of manufactured prodnets are 50 per cent less than they were then. Why Democrats should have put wool on the free list I am puzzled to understand. The President says that the high tariff does not benefit the working classes, that they have to pay a tax on everything they buy, which loses them the advantage of their own high wages. The protective tariff has led to an improvement of the the breakfast and having washed her clothes, went down the alley to Mrs. McFadden's place. When ton is as good as that of England. Break down the tariff and you will destroy the finer grades of sheep. How much wool goes into a suit of clothes? In a heavy suit not over seven pounds, worth \$1.40. Now, therefore, your suit would cost you that much more, but if you have lifty sheep your loss by the abolition of the duty on wool would be \$30. Therefore, to save \$1.40, you would lose \$30. I can't see the profit of that. (Applause and laughter.) Moreover, everything we consume on the table, with the exception of sugar, is cheaper than in Europe. Our laboring mea have meat twice a day. The laboring man is Europe who should have meat twice a day would think himself an aristocrat.

NAMING MAYOR PARSONS FOR PROMOTION. Rochester, Aug. 10 (Specia).-Republican primaries were held in thirteen of the sixteen wards of the city to-night and in nearly all the delegates were instructed for Cornelius R. Parsons, Mayor of this city, for Lieutenant Governor, and John M. Davy for Judge of the Supreme Court. Ex-Senator Warner Miller arrived in the city this morning. His name and that of Mr. Parsons are strongly favored here for the State ticket.

REARRESTED FOR SWINDLING DEMOCRATS. Joel F. Smith, who is charged by Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, with sending blackmalling circulars to postmasters and other Federal officers, was taken before Justice Patterson in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. District-Attorney Macdona said there was nothing in the case warranting the detention of the pris

and the Judge thereupon discharged him.

immediately rearrested by a deputy United States immediately rearrested by a deputy United States marshal on a charge of violating the postal laws. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and was held to bail in \$1,500. He will be examined on this charge to-day. SOME DAMAGES AND MORE DELAYS. The Long Branch limited express, composed of four vestibule cars attached to engine No. 783 on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Point Pleasant at s a. m. yesterday, reached Newark at 9:30. of the Commercial st. bridge was off and the switch was moved for the train to take the Centre-st. bridge. The head car had barely crossed to the Centre-st. track when the front wheels of the first coach jumped the track and the car was plunged against a large water tank and crushed it again signal tower, which was partly wrecked. There was consternation among the passengers and several women fainted, but no one was injured. The coach was badly smashed, front and rear, and was detached from the train, which proceeded to Jersey City after an hour's detention. The accident was caused by the giving way of a frog. All castward bound trains were delayed for some time.

FEDERATION FOR ENGINEMEN AND TRAINMEN, St. Louis, Aug. 10 (Special).—The engineers' convention adjourned to night and the federation scheme has been adopted. A grand advisory board, representing engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen, will be created and the majority of that board and of the employes on the line will settle all grievances. When a strike is ordered, all employes will step out. This plan will be adopted by the other three organizations.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Aug. 10 (Special).-Frost in Northern Minns-sota and Southern Manitoba, rains lower down in the spring wheat belt, better cables and an apprehensive distrust of the Government report, enabled a few to sell September wheat on the curb at 83 1-4 cents, but it easel September wheat on the curb at 831.4 cents, but it eased off slowly and opened regularly at 827.8, going to 821.2 directly. September wheat was 83.3.4 cents on the curb on account of the Government report. Corn suffered from an over-supply of cash stuff. The market opened weak and continued so throughout the day. Cash corn, which and continued so throughout the day. Cash corn, which for some time has ranged in price from 1.2 to 1 cent over September, under large offengs, soid below September. September, under large offengs, soid below September, on this time narket was ratifed by the bears, and considered to the narket was ratifed by the bears, and considered in the narket was ratifed by the bears, and considered the narket was ratifed by the bears, and considered the narket was ratifed by the bears, and considered the narket was ratifed by the bears, and considered the principal activity in our was due to the operations. The principal activity in our was due to the operations of Hutchinson and Frank Clifton. The combined purchases the purchase of the purchase o